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GARDEN ARISTOCRATS

Volume 16

1949



U. S. Department of Agriculture

L I L A C
R E C E I V E D

★ MAR 18 1949 ★

LILAC CLARKE'S GIANT
(Plant Patent No. 754)

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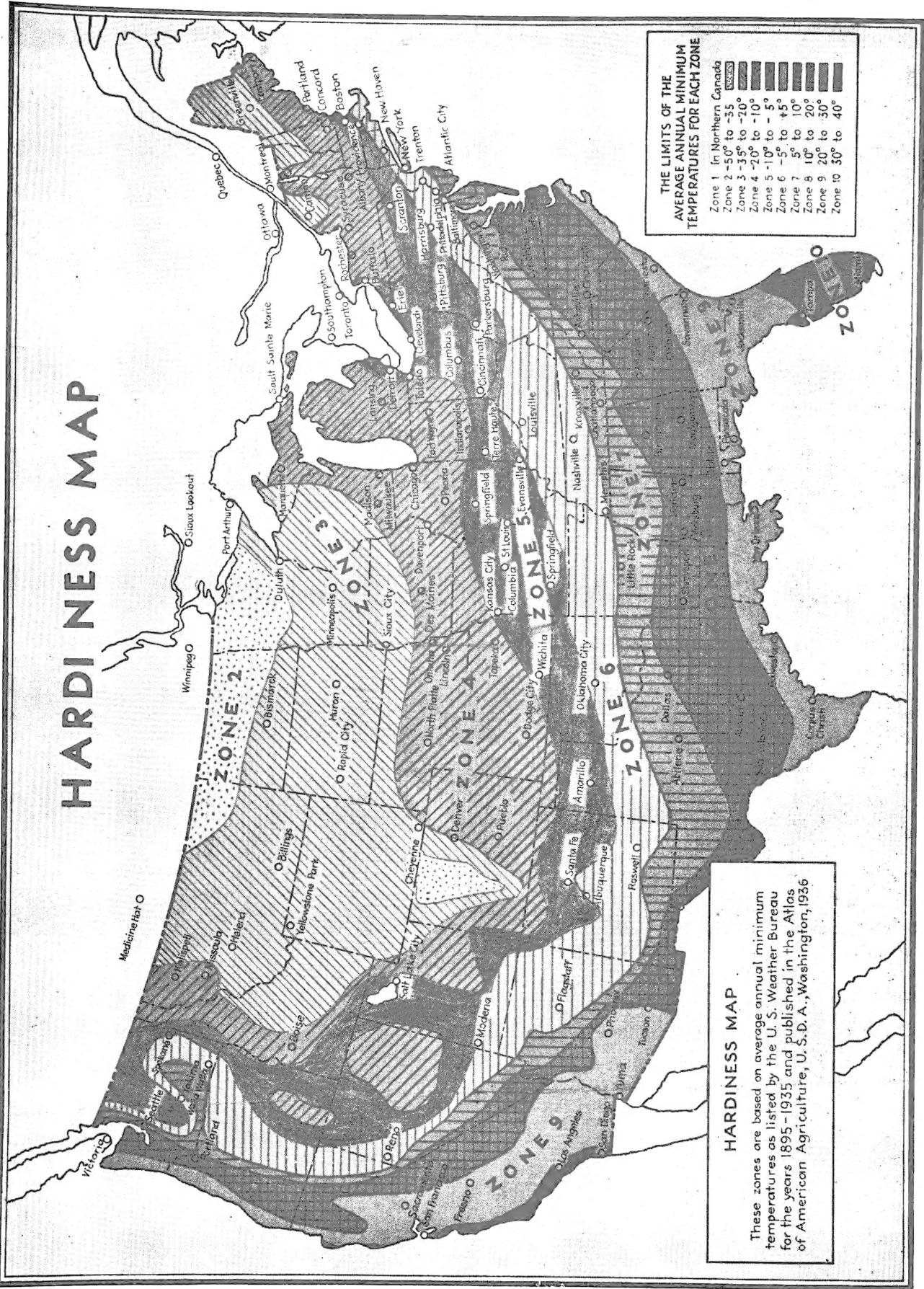
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HARDINESS MAP



FOREWORD

**We particularly request those who have not had
any previous volumes to read this page carefully.**

Although issued annually in February, this booklet is not a catalog. In each volume we describe as accurately as possible a limited number of the finer trees and shrubs without the customary florid exaggerations.

Our production is now limited entirely to woody plants, including new items, things difficult to propagate, specialties, and varieties obtained in our plant-breeding program now in its 18th year.

Nearly every item offered is rated for hardiness. From the map (courtesy of McGraw-Hill Book Co.) find out what zone you are in. Everything rated that number or less should be safe with you. We have subdivided Zone 9 so that

- (9) indicates probably safe to 20° (Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, etc.)
- (9½) indicates probably safe to 25° or 26° (San Francisco Bay Region, etc.)
- (10) indicates will stand only very light frost (per map).

As far as possible we have taken ratings from the Second Edition of Rehder's "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs" which stops with Zone 7. For 8, 9, 9½ and 10 we have given our honest opinion but can't guarantee its correctness.

To save space we have used the following abbreviations:

* Indicates that the item so marked has not been mentioned in any previous issue of **Garden Aristocrats** and is probably but not necessarily new.

Indicates an **entire novelty which has not been offered hitherto by anyone.

A.M.R.H.S. or A.M.C.H.S. indicates that item so marked has received an Award of Merit from The Royal Horticultural Society or the California Horticultural Society respectively.

F.C.C.R.H.S. refers to the rarely awarded First Class Certificate of the R. H. S.

H.C.C. refers to the new Horticultural Color Chart which is somewhat rare in this country as yet, but will doubtless become standard in all industries dealing with color.

G.A. '42 etc., means **Garden Aristocrats** for 1942, etc. Some previous issues are still available and will be sent upon request.

Part II contains a condensed price list of our available stock. We suggest that you look through it carefully as it includes quite a number of comparatively new and scarce items not described in Part I.

Our business is almost entirely wholesale so that much of our material is available from the more progressive nurserymen all over the country. The main purpose, therefore, of this booklet is to give garden lovers dependable information about the finer, rarer, and newer trees and shrubs, but as it costs us more to publish it than we could afford without some return we are glad to have direct orders for material not otherwise readily available. Customers east of the Rockies are urged to send their orders as early as possible so that we may send their plants while still dormant. Spring comes early here.

Our nursery is located on the Oakland-San Jose Highway, a mile north of the City limits of San Jose. Coming down the Peninsula take the Bayshore Highway. About one mile after going through the underpass near Santa Clara, the first paved road that crosses is well marked by a row of magnificent old Elm trees. This is the Brokaw Road. Turn **to the left** there. This road ends at the highway directly in front of our nursery. The Oakland-San Jose bus will stop directly at nursery on request.

Nursery and office are closed Sundays all year except during Lilac Show.

If you belong to a Garden Club and think some of the members would like a copy of this booklet, we will mail it if a list of their names and addresses is sent us.

Please note that if you receive any volume of "Garden Aristocrats" **by mail** it will be sent to you regularly in future years as long as we decide to continue it, but please do not get impatient as it usually is not ready for mailing until February.

ARRANGEMENT. In both Parts I and II, all items are grouped into general divisions which appear in the following order: **Special Topic, Conifers, Broad Leaved Evergreens, Flowering Fruit Trees, Deciduous Trees, Magnolias, Quinces, Other Deciduous Shrubs, Climbers, Wisterias and Tree Wisterias.** This plan seems to make an index unnecessary.

A

A BIT OF HISTORY

ABOUT 15 or 16 years ago, mainly as a result of reading English garden literature, we came to realize that even in our restricted field of effort (the woody plants) there were many very fine things abroad which were not available to the garden lovers of this country, although in some cases specimens were in the gardens of enthusiastic amateurs who guarded them with both zealous and jealous care.

Although the great depression of the late twenties had begun we had faith in the future and commenced importing new and rare woody plants from England and other countries. By 1933 propagation of these items had progressed sufficiently so that we could offer the resulting plants for sale but soon found that they were utterly unknown in this country and under the severe business conditions nurserymen couldn't risk buying. The only way out seemed to be to approach the garden people directly so "Garden Aristocrats" was started in 1934. Gradually it commenced to circulate all over the U.S.A. and to produce the desired results.

Importation and propagation were continued and in 1938 the writer was able to go to England to participate in a conference held by Royal Horticultural Society on "Ornamental Flowering Trees and Shrubs." This enabled him to attend the great Chelsea flower show that year and also to visit some of the more important nurseries in Holland and France in addition of course to those in England. Fortunately it was possible to import many of the rare and beautiful plants so found before the outbreak of the recent war.

The above is a general outline of our efforts and naturally it has been gratifying to have work of this sort receive appreciation and recognition. The most outstanding example is that in Dec. 1945 our senior partner was awarded the Jackson Dawson Memorial Gold Medal by Massachusetts Horticultural Society "for making many valuable new woody plants available for American Gardens."

We expect to continue importing from foreign woody plant specialists and in fact have brought in many new items since the close of the war.



About 1931 we started work on breeding flowering trees and shrubs beginning with flowering peaches and apricots and continuing with mainly lilacs and flowering quinces as well as a few miscellaneous items. Out of the 12 Awards of Merit conferred to date by California Horticultural Society on items exhibited by us three have been given to our own originations: flowering quinces Fire and Stanford Red; flowering apricot Rosemary Clarke. The Royal Horticultural Society has given the same award to our flowering quince Enchantress.

A definite portion of our nursery has been reserved for our breeding program which we intend to continue indefinitely.

THANK YOU!

In this same space in G. A. 1948 we explained our reasons for possibly discontinuing these booklets after issuing them for 15 consecutive years, but said we would leave the decision to our readers. The response was both gratifying and astonishing, — the latter because we got far more replies than expected. As they came at the height of the busy season we were unable to acknowledge them at that time but now take this chance to thank most sincerely those who were kind enough to write us.

Practically every letter strongly urged us to continue G. A., and many reported that they had saved every copy received and valued them highly for reference.

Our present idea is to continue with certain modifications among which will be to lessen somewhat the general reading matter and in each issue to cover some group very thoroughly so that it will be a miniature "handbook" for the chosen topic which this year is **Lilacs**.

We hope this plan will please our readers and, as always, suggestions will be gladly received.

SPECIAL TOPIC

LILACS

In this country anyway the lilac ranks very high in sentimental appeal. How often cited are the "old fashioned" lilacs that grew in grandmother's New England garden"! These were of course the plain natural form of *Syringa vulgaris*, the only recognized variation being the white variety. From these was developed the magnificent group of named varieties so commonly referred to as "French Hybrids." This, however, is a misnomer as practically none are hybrids. The "French" part arises from the fact that almost all the remarkable improvement is due to the work started by Victor Lemoine (1823-1911) and continued by his son Emile Lemoine (1862-1942) at Nancy, France. A little further work has been done by others in France and Germany. In this country the chief workers have been John Dunbar of Rochester, N. Y., and Theo. Havemeyer of Glen Head, Long Island.

While, generally speaking, lilac is synonymous with *Syringa vulgaris*, there are actually about 15 other species but only one, *S. oblata*, hybridizes readily with it. Plant breeders, particularly in Canada (Isabella Preston and F. L. Skinner), have improved some of the other species by both selection and hybridization. These seem to have been developed at least in part with a view to obtaining increased hardiness and also something entirely different from lilacs as generally known, but this very fact seems to have hindered their general acceptance to such an extent that "lilac" almost universally means a form of *S. vulgaris* and its few hybrids with *S. oblata*.

As a result of the work of the Lemoines and others the size of flowers and clusters and particularly the range of colors have been greatly increased. The whole situation is very thoroughly covered by that excellent brochure *Lilacs for America*, published in 1942. From it several points of great importance may be gleaned. As all varieties are rated for excellence it will quickly be observed that with a very few exceptions the highest rated varieties are the more recent ones which is exactly what might be expected.

Another interesting point is that while in certain color tones there are a great many varieties, in others there are almost none and most of these have low ratings which clearly shows that in spite of the several hundred named varieties on record there is still plenty of room for further serious work by plant breeders in spite of the opinion sometimes expressed that "there are too many varieties on the market now." This is true, but the answer lies not in stopping efforts for improvement but in discarding the inferior outworn varieties which clutter up so many current nursery lists and replacing them with later and superior ones.

Our present active propagating list is the result of testing over 200 varieties during a period of nearly 35 years, continually adding the newer varieties and dropping the older forms as fast as similar newer ones showed superiority. This has had the double purpose of steadily improving our propagating list and, in connection with our plant breeding, of having right on our grounds a collection of the world's finest with which any of our own seedlings could be compared. Our constant rule has been not to name and introduce one of our own unless we honestly considered it either better than or different from the nearest variety previously introduced by anyone.

There is more or less controversy about the relative merits of propagating lilacs on their own roots or by budding or grafting, usually on Privet. We do not care to enter into any argument about it as the fact that we propagate them entirely by budding is sufficient indication that we consider that the best plan. Whether budded or grafted it is very important that they be planted so that the union between root and top is approximately four inches below surface of soil. This almost invariably results in their making lilac roots. Any suckers with lilac leaves will be the same as the top so need not be removed unless they spread too far from the parent plant.

It is frequently stated that lime should be added to the soil, but this is entirely unnecessary here in the West unless the soil is definitely acid.

Under the conditions that prevail in most of California lilacs should not be watered after early August. This produces an artificial dormancy and gives them the long resting period that they need, but during their first season in the ground they should be watered until the rains start.

Pruning is simple and done mainly to keep plants from getting too big or too crowded by cutting out after leaves have fallen a good proportion of needless side shoots. Remember however that flowers come on the large buds at or near ends of branches so enough of these should be left for satisfactory blooming.

Cutting flowers does not harm the plants; in fact, all flower clusters left on bush should be removed as soon as they wither. This prevents their setting seed which is not only unsightly but takes too much strength from the plant.

The following list includes and briefly describes all varieties now on our active propagating list whether available this season or not. It will quickly be noticed that many well known varieties are missing and the only reason for this is that they have been discarded in favor of others similar but in our opinion better.

Prices are given after variety lists.

VARIETIES ORIGINATED BY US and year of introduction

Alice Eastwood 1942 The flowers are **double** with coloring on the order of Katherine Havemeyer, dark claret purple buds changing to bluish purple as flowers expand, and finally becoming mauve pink (H.C.C. 30/3). The long, slim, elegant bud spikes are borne well above the foliage and are suggestive of purple "cat-tails." The clusters are beautifully formed, usually regularly four-sided, and frequently come paired. They are well filled with flowers but not crowded which is such a serious fault with so many doubles. Blooming time is about mid-season or slightly after. The plant is both vigorous and productive. Other interesting points are that the stamens are remarkably conspicuous, bracts show among the flowers, fragrance is excellent and clusters "make up" beautifully when cut. Named, of course, in honor of the beloved dean of California botanists. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

Blue Hyacinth 1942 From the time we first saw it in flower no other name seemed appropriate. The **single** flowers have the longest corolla tube and lobes ("petals") we have ever seen. The latter are strap-shaped, recurved, and so long that if straightened out the flowers would be up to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Buds are light mauve, open flowers blue. Early, moderately fragrant and reasonably productive. Clusters are very large, often a foot long and 8 or 9 inches wide. It has always been greatly admired at our lilac shows. Our own opinion of its merits is corroborated by J. C. Wister, famous author of *Lilacs for America*, who wrote us last summer saying, "It bloomed here this spring and was exceedingly beautiful." Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

****Bountiful** 1949 Flowers are **single** rosy orchid borne in mid-season on a very strong growing plant. Both flowers and clusters are of medium size. It is outstanding in at least two respects: it is one of the best bloomers we have ever seen and must rank close to the top for cutting as the fat clusters are borne on very long stems. While not a show table variety we consider it practically ideal for gardens and home or commercial cutting. Now offered for the first time and this is first published description.

Clarke's Giant (Plant Patent No. 754) 1948 This is the first patented lilac and was very fully described in G. A. 1948 so will condense it here. Immature buds and partly open **single** flowers are rosy mauve (H.C.C. Orchid Purple 31/2) gradually changing through H.C.C. Cobalt Violet 634/1 to a soft sky blue (H.C.C. Gentian Blue 43/3 to 43/2). Flowers enormous often ranging from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Clusters of great size, frequently 12 inches long and generally four-sided. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

Cora Brandt 1947 The **double** white flowers of moderate size are borne well above leaves in broad, much-compounded clusters made up of as many as six spikelets. The flowers are not at all crowded in the clusters which spoils so many double lilacs. These features make it unique among double whites. The plant is compact and unusually well formed with numerous spreading branches making it a heavy producer. It is of moderate growth and blooms in midseason. A further good point is that flowers are very firm, so keep well when cut. This is named as a tribute to the highly efficient work of the gracious lady who has been secretary of California Horticultural Society since its organization in 1933. For sale east and west as well as outside the U. S. A.

Early Double White 1944 Sufficiently described by its name. A good, though not outstanding variety. It does possess the important merit of being by far the earliest double white that we know of.

Esther Staley (Plant Patent No. 768) 1948 When we started breeding Lilacs about 15 years ago, one of our aims was to get a *genuine single pink* with, of course, enough other good qualities to justify its introduction. After testing this for eight years we feel that it fills all requirements. Opening buds are red; flowers large, **single**, and pure pink (H.C.C. Neyron Rose 623/2) without the usual lavender tinge. Clusters are of good size and produced freely in mid-season; growth very vigorous. Named in remembrance of the late Mrs. Esther Staley of Riverbank, Calif., who pioneered the introduction of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc., to the gardens of San Joaquin Valley and demonstrated successful methods of their culture in that climate. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

Kate Sessions 1942 We can say without qualification that this is the earliest Lilac we have ever seen. The flowers are **single**, medium purple in bud, opening mauve purple, finally blue (H.C.C. Campanula Violet 37/2). The clusters, almost always compound, are large in both length and width while the individual flowers are enormous, often attaining 1 1/4 inches across. Growth is between moderate and vigorous. Produces heavily, starting to bloom when quite young. It is a common practice to refer to named lilacs as "hybrids," but in fact almost all are not. This, however, is an actual hybrid, *S. vulgaris* x *oblata*, which well accounts for its earliness. Named as a souvenir of Miss Kate Olivia Sessions, who died in San Diego March, 1940, at the age of 83. She was active as a nurserywoman up to the time of her death and had introduced a wealth of new plants into California. Balboa Park in San Diego is practically a monument to her. We trust our lilac will be considered as good as her memory deserves. Customers east of Rock Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

Missimo 1944 The **single** flowers are rosy purple (Cyclamen Purple H.C.C. 30/2 deepening with age to 30/3) with acute reflexed and curled or twisted "petals" (lobes). Flowers at first are really very large, up to 1 1/4 inches wide, but after the lobes curl they appear smaller. Huge is the word for the clusters which are broader than long: *one makes a bouquet!* Our original description stated that the largest we had found was 14 inches in width and 10 inches long, but in spring, 1946, when Mr. Phillip Morse of A. B. Morse Co., St. Joseph, Michigan, was here taking colored photographs, we together *measured* a cluster *twenty* inches wide which seems unbelievable. Best of all it is extremely productive, loading the plant with flowers very early in the season. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, as we do not sell it in that area.

Mood Indigo 1946 Buds are extremely dark ruddy purple. The large **single** flowers often exceeding an inch in width are dark purple in clusters up to 8 or 9 inches long which often show leaflike bracts. Variety is well marked by violet hue of new growth. No orders please from S. F. Bay area.

Mountain Haze 1946 Has dark purple buds which open to purplish blue **single** flowers of moderate size borne about midseason in huge compound clusters in remarkable profusion. Meets every requirement for a first class garden variety. No orders please, from S. F. Bay area.

Pink Cloud 1947 The **single** soft lavender-pink flowers are of medium size borne in extremely long clusters well above foliage. Growth is erect and very vigorous. Blooms in late midseason and is enormously productive. Notes made during test show that in 1941 a *one year bud* bore a cluster 12 inches tall and 7 inches wide at base. A 1943 note reads: "just a cloud of pink blossoms well above all foliage and in long clusters at that." This note accounts for name chosen for it.

Pink Spray (Plant Patent No. 831) 1948 A delightful **single** pink variety (H.C.C. Amaranth Rose 530/1) which is earlier than Esther Staley and a somewhat softer pink, contrasting well with the dark rosy mauve buds. The flowers have a daintiness and charm which is hard to describe and is enhanced by the stamens showing prettily. Tests here show that cut flowers last unusually well. For sale only *west* of the Rockies and abroad, but not in S. F. Bay area. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich., as we do not sell it in that area.

****Purple Glory** 1949 Buds are very deep purple and open to **single** dark purple flowers of enormous size, the largest being 1 1/2 inches wide by actual measurement. Its period is between midseason and late. Growth moderate. This has aroused great admiration in competition with the finest named varieties at our lilac shows during its test period under number. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich., as we do not sell it in that area.

****Purple Heart** (Plant Patent No. 832) 1949 This very early variety has purplish black buds opening to deep purple, **single**, very large flowers attaining between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, borne in large clusters. It was tagged in March, 1940, and has been greatly admired by visitors to our annual lilac shows since then. They have even preferred it to Marceau which is high praise indeed. For sale only *west* of Rockies and abroad. We cannot accept orders for this variety from points east of Rocky Mountains.

****Splendor** (Patent Applied for) 1949 The dark ruddy purple buds open to purplish blue, moderately large **double** flowers in clusters of good size. Blooming time is from midseason to late as it flowers over an unusually long period. The flowers are definitely not crowded together in the cluster, avoiding a trait that completely spoils so many otherwise good doubles. The bronzy hue of new growth is another uncommon character. For sale only *west* of Rockies and abroad. We cannot accept orders for this variety from points east of Rocky Mountains.

****Summer Skies** 1949 A very distinct **single** early variety which has orchid buds turning blue as soon as they open and finally becoming an unusual soft sky blue. The clusters are fairly large and commonly forked. An excellent producer and blooms over a long season. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich., as we do not sell it in that area.

****Sunset** (Patent Applied for) 1949 A striking late **double** that is unusual in several respects. Buds are deep mauve carmine; the fully double flowers with numerous long "petals" are large, over an inch wide and ruddy purple. Comes nearer to a real "double red" than anything else we have ever seen. In our opinion surpasses Mrs. Edward Harding. Named for the magazine which has done so much for Pacific Coast horticulture. For sale only *west* of the Rockies and abroad. We cannot accept orders for this variety from points east of Rocky Mountains.

****White Hyacinth** 1949 A very fine late **single** white which is almost a counterpart of Blue Hyacinth except in color. An unusual feature is that side branches of thyrses carry little rounded individual "clusterlets." It is very productive and flowers are richly fragrant. Customers east of Rocky Mountains can procure this from Burgess Seed & Plant Co., Galesburg, Mich., as we do not sell it in that area.

OTHER LILACS

In list below the name of variety is followed by its rating in *Lilacs for America*, based on 10 as perfect; name of originator and year of introduction; brief color description.

Season of blooming abbreviated **E** for early, **M** for midseason, **L** for late and **V** for very.

Rate of growth abbreviated **F** for fast, **M** for medium, **S** for slow and **V** for very.

Adelaide Dunbar 6.2 Dunbar 1906.

Double rosy purple; **VL**; **M**.

Alexander Hamilton 6.0 Dunbar 1923.

Double rosy mauve; **M**; **F**.

Ambassadeur 8.5 Lemoine 1930.

Single lilac blue, white eye; **M**; **M**. Extremely productive and one of the finest.

Ami Schott 8.1 Lemoine 1933.

Double deep blue; **M**; **M**.

Capt. Baltet 8.0 Lemoine 1919.

Single lilac blue; **VL**; **M**. One of the very best late bloomers.

Capt. Perrault 7.2 Lemoine 1925.

Double pink; **E**; S. The best double pink we know of.

Claude Bernard 5.9 Lemoine 1915.

Double lavender and mauve; **VE**; F.

Decaisne 7.0 Lemoine 1910.

Single blue; **M**; M.

Diplomate 6.8 Lemoine 1930.

Single lilac blue; **M**; M.

Ellen Willmott 8.0 Lemoine 1903.

Single white; **M**; M S.

Evangeline 6.0 Skinner 1935.

Double purplish lilac; **VE**; M.

Firmament 8.7 Lemoine 1932.

Single sky blue; **M**; M. Well deserves its high rating.

Gen. Pershing 6.5 Lemoine 1924.

Double rosy purple; **L**; M. We would rate it higher.

Gismonda Lemoine 1946.

Double mauve lilac; **?**; ?. Lemoine's latest; not yet tested here.

Henri Martin 7.4 Lemoine 1912.

Double pinkish lilac; **L**; MF. Excellent, we would rate it higher.

Henri Robert 6.0 Lemoine 1936.

Double slaty blue; **ML**; M F. Large flowers; fine color; we would rate it higher.

Hugo de Vries 6.0 Keesen 1927.

Single ruddy purple; **ML**; M. We consider it far better than Ludwig Spaeth (originated in 1883) which we have discarded.

Jan Van Tol 7.5 Van Tol 1916.

Single white; **M**; M. F.

Jeanne d'Arc 7.1 Lemoine 1902.

Double white; **E**; M F.

Katherine Havemeyer 7.3 Lemoine 1922.

Double pinkish mauve; **M**; M F. Very popular, but we think overrated.

Lamartine 6.9 Lemoine 1911.

Single mauve pink; **VE**; V F.

Leon Gambetta 7.3 Lemoine 1907.

Double pinkish lilac; **M**; M F.

Lucie Baltet 8.0 Baltet 1888.

Single chamois flushed pink; **ML**; M. Commonly described as a pink which it certainly is not. We don't like it, consider it way overrated and wouldn't even grow it except for demand!

Marceau 7.1 Lemoine 1913.

Single deep violet purple; **ML**; M. We would rate it about 8.5. Has enormous dark flowers.

Marechal Foch 8.3 Lemoine 1924.

Single carmine pink; **M**; M.

Marechal Lannes 7.8 Lemoine 1910.

Double pinkish blue; **M**; M F.

Marengo 7.9 Lemoine 1923.

Single purplish lilac; **?**; M S.

Maximowicz ("Maxie") 5.6 Lemoine 1906.

Double violet heliotrope; **M E**; M. If we didn't feel that it deserves a much better rating we wouldn't be propagating it. Has always been well liked at our shows.

Mme. Antoine Buchner 7.6 Lemoine 1905.

Double soft mauve pink; **?**; M ?

Mme. Auguste Gouchault 5.2 Gouschault 1915.

Double white; **M L**; M F. we don't see why it's rated so low. We like it particularly because flowers are not wadded into an unsightly mass.

Mme. Francisque Morel 8.2 Morel 1892.

Single rosy lilac; **M**; M. An old timer that still holds its own and deserves its high rating. We used it for breeding and rather successfully we think.

Monument 8.7 Lemoine 1934.

Single white; **M E**; F. This and Firmament are the highest rated in this list. Both deserve it.

Mrs. Edward Harding 7.0 Lemoine 1923.

Double called "red"; **?**; F. Although this took a gold medal as a "double red" we can't see why!

Mrs. W. E. Marshall 8.0 Havemeyer 1924.

Single dark purple; **L**; M F.

Olivier de Serres 7.9 Lemoine 1909.

Double lilac blue; **M**; ?

Paul Deschanel 7.8 Lemoine 1924.

Double rosy mauve; **?**; ?

Paul Thirion 8.0 Lemoine 1915.

Double claret rose; **L**; M ?

Pearl

Single white; **M**; M F. Real name unknown. After 20 years test it holds its place as one of our best single whites. Remarkably productive.

Pres. Fallieres 7.7 Lemoine 1911.

Double pinkish lilac; **M L**; M F.

Pres. Lincoln 7.8 Dunbar 1916.

Single blue; **E**; M F.

Prodige 8.1 Lemoine 1928.

Single deep purple; **M**; M.

Prof. E. H. Wilson 7.5 Havemeyer.

Double white; **L**; ? The snow white flowers are not crowded in the cluster. We like it.

Rosace 7.4 Lemoine 1932.

Double light lilac; **?**; ?

Vestale 8.5 Lemoine 1910.

Single white; **E**; F. We think rating is a little too high, although it is good and probably the earliest single white.

Violetta 7.2 Lemoine 1916.

Double violet; **?**; ?

Volcan 6.7 Lemoine 1899.

Single ruby purple; **M L**; S. After nearly 50 years it still holds its place as one of the best of its color. Always admired at our shows.

**Prices for All Lilacs Previously Listed
PATENTED or PATENT APPLIED FOR**

C	2 to 3 ft.	\$4.00
D	1½ to 2 ft.	3.00
E	1 to 1½ ft.	2.00

Letters after varieties show sizes available.

Clarke's Giant	CDE	Purple Glory	DE
Esther Staley	DE	Purple Heart	DE
Pink Spray	DE	Splendor	CDE
Sunset	DE		

**RECENT EUROPEAN
AND OUR OTHER VARIETIES**

C	2 to 3 ft.	3.00
D	1½ to 2 ft.	2.00
E	1 to 1½ ft.	1.50

Alice Eastwood	CDE	Henri Robert	CDE
Ambassadeur	DE	Kate Sessions	CDE
Ami Schott	DE	Marceau	CDE
Blue Hyacinth	CDE	Marechal Foch	CD
Bountiful	DE	Missimo	CDE
Capt. Perrault	DE	Monument	CDE
Cora Brandt	DE	Mood Indigo	DE
Evangeline	CDE	Mountain Haze	CDE
Firmament	CDE	Night	E
Henri Martin	CDE	Pink Cloud	C

INTERMEDIATE GROUP

C	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
D	1½ to 2 ft.	1.75
E	1 to 1½ ft.	1.35

Alexander Hamilton	CDE	Mme. Ant. Buchner	CDE
Diplomate	D	Mme. Aug. Gouchault	DE
Decaisne	DE	Monge	DE
Ellen Willmott	DE	Mrs. W. E. Marshall	DE
Early Double White	Not Available	Olivier de Serres	DE
Gen. Pershing	E	Paul Thirion	DE
Georges Bellair	DE	Prodigie	DE
Hugo de Vries	CDE	Prof. E. H. Wilson	DE
Massena	CDE	Violetta	E

GENERAL COLLECTION

C	2 to 3 ft.	\$2.25
D	1½ to 2 ft.	1.50
E	1 to 1½ ft.	1.25

Adelaide Dunbar	Not Available	Marechal Lannes	CDE
Capt. Baltet	E	Maurice Barres	CDE
Claude Bernard	CD	Maximowicz	DE
Jan Van Tol	DE	Mme. F. Morel	CDE
Jeanne D'Arc	Not Available	Mrs. Edw. Harding	Not Available
Katherine Havemeyer	DE	Pearl	CDE
Lamartine	CD	Pres. Fallieres	CDE
Leon Gambetta	DE	Pres. Lincoln	DE
Lucie Baltet	D	Vestale	Not Available

SEE LILAC SHOW ANNOUNCEMENT ON BACK COVER

If you think some of your gardening friends would appreciate a copy of GARDEN ARISTOCRATS please give their names and addresses here. We will send it to them and greatly appreciate your courtesy.

ORDER SHEET

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE AND OURS
PLEASE DETACH AND MAIL TO

CLARKE NURSERY

BOX 343, SAN JOSE 2, CALIF.

(Please write plainly to prevent mistakes)

Please do not write in this space

Remittance _____

Date Received _____

Your Name _____

Date Shipped _____

Order Number _____

Your Name _____

Street Address _____
or P. O. Box _____

Post Office _____
State _____

Shipping Point (if different
from Post Office) _____
Ship by _____

Remittance enclosed \$ _____
If you are in California please include state sales tax (2 1/2% of amount ordered; the easiest way to figure it is 1/4 of 1/10th.)

N. B.—Prices are figured for plants at our nursery, that is, customer pays for transportation in all cases. If goods have to be shipped please note that BALLED PLANTS or LARGE ORDERS are often too heavy for mail or express and must be sent by freight or truck line. Small lots should go by express and transportation charges will be collected upon arrival of goods. If wanted BY MAIL customer will please add to remittance 10 to 15% of amount of order for Pacific Coast, or 25 to 40% for Eastern States. This request does NOT apply to express shipments. Packing goods for shipment is charged for at cost unless they are paid for in advance in which case we will usually pack free. We do not care to ship C. O. D. as that involves a lot of bother for us and needless extra expense for buyer.

Please do not ask us to fill an order this season for less than \$5.00 as our set-up is not adapted to do so except at a loss under present conditions.

Quantity	Articles	Size	Price Each	Amount \$ cts.
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(Please see other side)

PART I.

CONIFERS

CEDRUS deodara repandens, WEEPING DEODAR (7). If you dislike formality and stiffness this will certainly please you. The weeping tendency is so strong that it has to be kept staked when young to get it up in the world at all. After that it grows into a decidedly picturesque tree with all its branches drooping very irregularly in a way that is pleasing indeed. About ten years ago we imported from England and propagated here a plant called *Cedrus libani* Sargentii but which after a few years test proves, as far as we can see, identical with this in every way so has been discontinued. Balled 3 to 3½ ft. **\$7.50**; 2½ to 3 ft., **\$6.00**.

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana knowfeldensis, KNOWFELD CYPRESS (5). Seeing this for the first time at Boskoop, Holland, in 1938 and liking it very much we promptly imported plants. After a thorough test our good opinion remains. Its habit is practically prostrate with some resemblance to the well known *Cham. laws. nidiformis*, Birdnest Cypress, but branches are more arching, color is sage green but not glaucous and growth is somewhat slower. Pot grown **\$1.00**.

JUNIPERUS japonica var., SAN JOSE JUNIPER (4). This was first described as follows in G. A. 38: "Found here as a sport of one of the creeping Junipers. Color is about sage green, much more pleasing than Chinese Creeping Juniper. We believe it is going to prove a valuable addition to the short list of good prostrate conifers. Shows no variegation at all but has a mixture of adult and juvenile foliage." After 10 years test it has become very popular and is now our best seller in the prostrate Junipers. Pot grown, **\$1.50**.

***PINUS montezumae**, MONTEZUMA PINE (7). This striking Mexican Pine seems practically unknown in this country but has been grown to considerable size in England and Eire. Shows some resemblance to Torrey Pine. The dark needles can attain as much as 12 to 18 inches and the cones 12 to 14 inches in length. There are specimens in Strybing Arboretum, San Francisco. Pot grown, **\$1.50**.

BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

***AZARA gilliesi** (9). Those familiar with only the common *A. microphylla* would probably never suspect this of being an Azara. It has broadly ovate holly-like rich green leaves 2 or 3 inches long. The golden yellow flowers which have a most pleasing chocolate fragrance are borne in spring in drooping racemes about 2 inches long. Makes a small tree up to maybe 15 ft., but starts blooming when only 3 or 4 ft. tall. Really very fine and should become a favorite. Pot grown, **\$2.50**.

BERBERIS hypokerina, VIOLETBEAD BARBERRY (7?). This is a distinct Barberry from upper Burma. The large holly-like leaves can be as much as 4 or 5 inches long, are silvery white beneath and borne on glossy mahogany colored stems. Flowers are unusually large, berries deep blue. Probably makes a fairly large shrub. Pot grown, **\$1.25**.

N. B. We cannot ship Barberries into such eastern states as are "closed" by wheat rust (black stem rust) quarantine, nor to State of Washington.

***BUDDLEIA colvillei kewensis** (7?). We are unable to give any definite information about the hardiness of this fine shrub which has no resemblance whatever to the weedy types of common Butterflybush. It is a native of the temperate regions of the Sikkim Himalayas, perfectly hardy with us and succeeds in England when trained against walls. Makes a shrub of good size bearing rose pink flowers an inch or more wide in large clusters. Has bloomed well here. Received A.M.R.H.S. in June, 1947. Pot grown, **\$1.25**.

CAMELLIA japonica (7). We have no intention of growing any wide diversity of varieties but have assembled and are propagating a set of about 25 which we consider the choicest. These will be described and offered as fast as sufficient material is available.

CEANOTHUS thyrsiflorus repens. CREEPING BLUEBLOSSOM (7). While not thoroughly prostrate this is decidedly spreading and of low habit. It grows very rapidly so is very useful where banks are to be covered quickly as plants will soon attain several feet in width. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

***ESCALLONIA x Wm. Watson** (7). A new hybrid that we imported from England as soon as the war ended. It was described as "a good form of compact growth and with flowers of a good red color." While we haven't had time to test it thoroughly it seems to fulfill these claims. Pot grown. **\$1.25.**

→ **ILEX aquipernyi Brilliant** (6). In G. A. 1938 we mentioned that we had raised a large number of hybrid seedlings of *I. pernyi* crossed with *I. aquifolium*. Later when they commenced to berry we selected the finest one of the lot, named it as above and now propagate it by grafting to assure uniformity. The foliage is almost exactly intermediate between that of the parents and berries are large, glossy red. It is a good grower and entirely distinct from anything else. Pot grown (grafted), **\$1.50.**

***LEPTOSPERMUM** — New Hybrids (9). They comprise a group of hybrids developed recently at U. C. L. A. as a result of crossing *L. nicholsi* with *L. scoparium* Rose Double. They give every indication of causing a genuine sensation in West Coast horticultural circles. Being so new they have not been thoroughly tested but we do know that the three we offer start blooming when only a few inches tall, have fine coloration and are remarkably productive. The foliage of all three is tinged red. Pot grown, **\$1.50.**

***Red Damask.** This seems to be the earliest of the three. The little buds are dark red and open flowers over a half inch broad are very double, deep red and handsome. Thought good for cutting.

***Ruby Glow.** Flowers are deep rich red but not quite as dark as Red Damask. This is also very double.

***Scarlet Carnival.** A tall growing plant producing an abundance of double rosy red flowers in late spring.

OSMANTHUS ilicifolius (seedlings). HOLLY OSMANTHUS (6). In G. A. 1945 we mentioned the interesting fact that the foliage on seedlings was much more attractive and "holly-like" than on plants raised from cuttings or grafted. As our stock plants do not set fruit every year we sometimes have no seedlings available as they sell out quickly due to their unusual appearance. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

We have nothing new to offer this season and stock generally is in very limited supply. See Part II for what is available.

DECIDUOUS TREES

BETULA pendula youngi, YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH (2). Some dislike the formality of the Cutleaf Weeping Birch, but are fond of its snow-white bark and weeping habit. To them this should strongly appeal as it has the same white bark but is very different in growth. In the cutleaf variety the primary branches are decidedly erect and only the secondary are drooping. In this all the branches droop from the start and in a very pleasingly irregular manner. In the nursery it has to be staked to make it form an erect trunk. With age it becomes a living fountain. Utterly useless as a street tree but a most striking addition to any good garden. 6 to 7 ft., **\$3.75**; 5 to 6 ft., **\$3.00**.

CRATAEGUS pubescens var., GOLDEN GIANT THORN (7?). Although included here it is really evergreen but when young can be transplanted as if deciduous. This is by no means the common seedling form but a selected variety with enormous "berries" or fruits which are golden yellow (exactly, cadmium orange H.C.C. 8/1) up to 1 1/2 inches long and nearly as wide. These are borne in great profusion and cut branches are outstanding for decorative purposes. Leaves are large and undivided; tree seems to be nearly or maybe entirely thornless. Another fine point is its precocity as it commences bearing when only a few feet tall. 6 to 8 ft., **\$4.50**; 5 to 6 ft., **\$3.75**.

DAVIDIA involucrata, DOVE TREE (6). We repeat our previous description verbatim as conditions now are just as they were then and probably will be for many years to come. "We hardly dare mention this rare and famous tree again because even at the high price which it commands we shall probably get more orders than we can fill. The famous English nurseryman, Veitch, sent the late Ernest Wilson to China solely to get this tree! It covers itself in spring with hanging white bracts up to 6 inches long which flutter in the breeze like waved handkerchiefs." Gallon can, 1 1/2 to 2 ft., **\$15.00**; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., **\$10.00**; 6 to 12 in., **\$7.00**.

LABURNUM vossii, LONGCLUSTERED GOLDENCHAIN (5). This beautiful small tree has not been available for the last few years. It has been described several times in earlier volumes of this booklet and well deserves that distinction. We now have a good stock again so it will do no harm to repeat that it has green bark and foliage like exaggerated clover leaves. Flowers are pure golden yellow and formed exactly like those of Japanese Wisteria. The hanging clusters attain as much as 18 to 20 inches in length and are borne very profusely in late spring. Very beautiful and even the smallest size will bloom the first year. Well worth a place in any garden. 5 to 6 ft., **\$3.00**; 4 to 5 ft., **\$2.50**; 3 to 4 ft., **\$2.00**.

MAGNOLIAS

On account of the extreme scarcity of suitable grafting stocks during and since World War II we are not yet back to normal production but hope to be within another year or two. As soon as that is accomplished we plan to treat them fully as a special topic in some future issue of G. A.

At present only the following are available:

M. campbelli (7?). This grand Magnolia from the foothills of the Himalayas has been celebrated in horticultural literature for many decades, but owing to difficulty of propagation there have been only a few trees in the U. S. A. and none of these had been known to flower until the specimen in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, first bloomed in the spring of 1940. The flowers are rosy pink and are said to range anywhere from 8 to 14 inches wide. It probably prefers cool, moist conditions and here anyway does not like full sun when young. Ultimately becomes a large tree. Balled 5 to 6 ft., **\$20.00**; 4 to 5 ft., **\$16.00**; 3 to 4 ft., **\$12.00**; 2 to 3 ft., **\$8.00**; 1 1/2 to 2 ft., **\$6.00**; 1 to 1 1/2 ft., **\$4.00**; Pot grown, **\$3.00**.

***M. dawsoniana** (7). Said to be related to that great favorite *M. denudata* (Yulan Magnolia) and an equally free bloomer. Makes a fairly large tree up to maybe 35 or 40 ft. Rehder's Manual, 2nd edition, says that flowers are unknown but from English horticultural literature we learn that there a 20 year old tree bore 140 and at 25 years over 1,000 flowers. These were from 10 to 15 inches wide with 10 petals. Color is given as "pale pink mauve inside, back purplish pink, very beautiful." As we were unable to import it until 1944 we can only say that grafted plants show extreme vigor, leaves are large and dark green with wavy margins, quite distinct from any other in our collection. At present stock is decidedly limited. Balled 5 to 6 ft., **\$25.00**.

M. wilsoni (5). Could be described as a glorified *M. parviflora* having very much larger snow white flowers with crimson column arising in center. Fragrance is intense and delightful. As the flowers hang from the branches the plant is best trained in tree form so they may be viewed from below. It blooms in late spring or early summer on new wood so does not set winter buds. Flowers are remarkable in having as many as 8 or more petals together with 3 "tepals" (petaloid sepals). Balled 4 to 5 ft., **\$15.00**; 1½ to 2 ft., **\$7.50**; 1 to 1½ ft., **\$6.00**.

FLOWERING QUINCES

(*Chaenomeles* or *Cydonia*)

In G. A. 1946 we told the story of our breeding work with this genus and G. A. 1944 contained detailed information about the species and hybrid classes. These are still available and copies of either or both will be sent on request. So below we describe four of our recent named originations. For other varieties see Part II.

Afterglow (6) (Patent applied for). Although rated (6) it *may* be hardy in zone (5). but we have no way to tell as yet. It is a beautiful **double-flowered** seedling of Mt. Everest having the same coloring as its parent, the unopened buds being white tipped lavender, opening into snow white flowers which soon show a blush and finally become a solid soft rose. We regard it very highly and believe it will surely become popular. Our friends in Southeastern States and Texas will please procure plants from H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga., who will upon request send their nursery catalog showing a beautiful illustration of this in natural color. 3 to 4 ft., **\$4**; 2 to 3 ft., **\$3.50**.

Cynthia (6). The large flowers open bicolored soft rose but soon become peach pink faintly suffused buff or chamois. Petals are large and overlap making a fine full flower with an unusual number of stamens enhancing its pleasing effect. This variety is an unusual hybrid (*C. japonica* X *cathayensis*) blooming in late spring in great profusion. On account of the *cathayensis* "blood" we do not believe it will be hardy north of zone 6 but it should be fine from there to the Gulf States as well as on the Pacific Coast. We consider it one of the finest we have developed to date. 2 to 3 ft., **\$3.00**.

Mandarin (6). Probably the most vividly brilliant color that we have obtained so far. Our notes during the 6 years it has been under test repeatedly use the word "vivid." Curiously it is a seedling of the pure white *Candida* but probably spontaneously hybridized with *Cathayensis*. Flowers open shrimp but soon become brilliant Mandarin Red (H.C.C. 17/1). 1 to 1½ ft., **\$2.00**.

Pink Lady (5). Clear pure pink. Our earliest variety but continues for three crops giving it a very long season. Absolutely thornless! Spreading habit and loading its long branches with bright, really pink flowers. It is a pure *Superba* and hence hardy anywhere that flowering quinces grow. On first crop the center of flowers is H.C.C. Carmine Rose 621/2 deepening to bright Carmine Rose (621/-). 2 to 3 ft., **\$3.00**.

TREE PEONIES

For several years we have been building up a stock of these rare and beautiful shrubs with the intention of adding them to our other important specialties. It is a very slow job, however, and at present we can offer only a few. We have assembled a remarkably fine collection of the *P. lutea* hybrids and hope to be able to offer some of them in the near future but cannot this year. The following are all forms of *P. suffruticosa* also called *P. arborea* and plants are 1 year grafts, pot grown, **\$5.00**.

Mrs. Bair. Large rounded flower about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 3 inches high with many petals. Color is Orchid Purple (H.C.C. 31/3) at tips deepening to about (32/1) in center. Very early.

Santa Maria. Originated here. Snow white, full double and very large; we have measured flowers 9 inches wide.

Unnamed in separate colors; grafts taken from our finest mother plants.

Rose tones, **\$4.00**.

Lavender, pink, purple, or white, **\$3.00**.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

ACER palmatum, JAPANESE MAPLE (5). The natural form is a very small tree with five lobed green foliage which assumes an intensely red autumnal color. From this many garden forms have been developed in Japan. In hot sunny climes they need partial shade; elsewhere any exposure. We propagate a few of the best of these and have available at present

var. **nigrum**

var. **novum**

var. **Oshiu Beni**

All of which are characterized by purple foliage of various forms and color tones. Most of the purple leaved varieties soon turn green but all three above carry their color until leaves fall. We also have

var. **Bonfire**, so named from intensely fiery red color of leaves when they first open. Many visitors to our Lilac Shows will remember seeing them. We formerly called it "Shinn No. 2."

All of the above are available in one size only; One year grafts on 1 ft. stems, pot grown, **\$3.00**.

CARYOPTERIS clandonensis, BLUEBEARD (5). This new hybrid "Blue Spirea" is becoming very popular. It grows quickly and gives a profusion of color in summer when flowers on shrubs are scarce. Considered a great improvement over the old *C. mastacanthus*. 2 to 3 ft., **\$1.50**.

COTONEASTER apiculata, CRANBERRY COTONEASTER (5). We simply cannot understand why this fine species has not become better known. To us it is far superior to any of the other low spreading growers such as *C. horizontalis*, etc. The berries are gorgeous, largest of the Cotoneasters so far as we know, brilliant glossy red and plenty of them. Grafted plants commence bearing first year as a rule. We do not hesitate to recommend it most highly. Pot grown, grafted and cuttings, **\$1.50**; seedlings, **\$1.25**.

DAUBENTONIA tripetti, SCARLET WISTERIA TREE (8 $\frac{1}{2}$). It is doubtful whether any other shrub grown in this climate can surpass this for brilliant (orange red) coloring and profusion of pea-shaped flowers. It will bloom all summer long if seed pods are removed as fast as they form. Should be pruned heavily every year before growth starts. Too bad it isn't hardier so that it could be more widely enjoyed. Gallon can, **\$1.25**; pot grown, **\$1.00**.

PUNICA granatum, POMEGRANATE (7).

Dwarf Double Red. This is new and remarkably fine. Habit about same as the older single form but with deeper red, fully double carnation-like flowers. Is also a free bloomer over a very long season. We regard it highly. Bare roots, 15 to 18 in., **\$1.80**; 12 to 15 in., **\$1.50** (if wanted balled add 30c per plant); pot grown, **\$1.25**.

VIBURNUM ichangense (6). When only a foot or two tall this small shrub commences to bear many clusters of white flowers followed by small glistening red berries which last well. A very delightful plant which should become well liked. 3 to 4 ft., **\$3.00**; pot grown, **\$1.50**.

wrighti, WRIGHT VIBURNUM (5). For a change we will let others do the describing. An English catalog says: "It is attractive from August to October with cymes of glistening red globose-ovoid berries." Florists Exchange: "It is just gorgeous. Berries large, very bright red and, best of all, borne in great profusion." Morton Arboretum: "All red fruited Viburnums are showy but none more so than this which is rather like Linden Viburnum but broader of leaf and with larger, glossier bright scarlet fruit borne in handsome full clusters. Foliage has deep crimson autumnal coloring." So why should we add anything? Pot grown, **\$1.25**.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolium, SHINYLEAF YELLOWHORN (5). The following is copied verbatim from 1915 semicentennial catalog of California Nursery Co., where it was illustrated and described: "Easily one of the most beautiful deciduous flowering shrubs. Growth strong and upright. Leaves pinnate, much resembling those of mountain ash. Flowers funnel shaped with five white, crinkled petals, borne in erect panicles. At base inside are five little bright yellow horns, also a conspicuous yellow blotch which soon turns red. Blooms most profusely in late spring. Splendid." Above is still entirely true and how such a fine thing ever got "out of circulation" is hard to say, but probably due to scarcity of seed for propagation. Now that it is available again after so many years it should become popular. It is said to thrive particularly well in hot, dry climates: If bought before growth starts plants can be shipped "bare roots." Gallon can, **\$2.50**.

C L I M B E R S

CAMPsis grandiflora, CHINESE TRUMPETCREEPER (7).

Better known as Bignonia chinensis or B. grandiflora. It is easily one of the handsomest deciduous climbers where it is sufficiently hardy. It is not rampant so not likely to get much more than 10 feet tall. For several weeks in summer it covers itself with great terminal sprays of large funnel-shaped yellowish flowers suffused at tips with orange red. Field grafted, 2 yr., **\$2.50**; 1 yr., **\$1.85**.

CAMPsis Mme. Galen (5). While the common Trumpet Vine (Tecoma radicans) is practically a weed, its marriage to C. grandiflora resulted in this gorgeous hybrid which combines the hardiness of the former with the beauty of the latter. It is a stronger grower than C. grandiflora but much less rampant than T. radicans. The flowers which also are borne in large clusters at end of shoots are almost as large as those of C. grandiflora and much redder. It blooms all summer and when in full bloom is a solid mass of flowers. It is really a particular clon of the hybrid C. tagliabuana. We quote from a Bulletin of Arnold Arboretum: "While it is occasionally seen in eastern gardens it is almost unknown in the middle west, where Trumpetcreepers grow unusually well. It is a splendid ornamental vine and is deserving of far wider recognition in American gardens." Anticipating a heavy demand we have worked up a large stock of field grown grafted plants and hope to be able to fill all orders. Field grafted, 2 yr., **\$2.50**; 1 yr., **\$1.85**.

DIOCLEA glycinaoides, "SCARLET WISTERIA" (9). A slender semi-evergreen vine of moderate size which bears clusters of inch-long intensely vivid red flowers. Is in bloom all summer. Almost unknown but deserves wider distribution. Pot grown, **\$1.**

TRACHELOSPERMUM (Rhynchospermum), STAR JASMINE

jasminoides (8-9). Where it is hardy enough this is by far the best known of the Star Jasmines. The windmill-like small pure white flowers are intensely fragrant and most profusely borne. It is so precocious that little plants in pots usually start flowering before they are ready to leave the nursery. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

asiaticum (T. divaricatum) (7). While the white flowered Chinese Starjasmine (T. jasminoides) is well known and a great favorite, this is far from common. The flowers of similar size and form are primrose-yellow with orange "eye" and have the rich fragrance that characterizes the genus. The beauty of the evergreen vine is enhanced by the ruddy bronze hue of new growth. Blooms moderately when very young and most profusely as it gets older. It has the additional advantage of being considerably hardier than T. jasminoides. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

japonicum (8). The dark evergreen foliage is marked with white veining and later becomes bronzy. Flowers are white or creamy but not definitely yellow. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

longifolium (9½). We can say little except that it has long narrow leaves, as it should. We imported it from Ireland "on suspicion" as even the seller gave no description of the flowers. All other Trachelospermums we have are good and this probably is. Pot grown, **\$1.25.**

WISTERIAS

All varieties have been repeatedly described so we will not include them here but refer you to Part II for both climbing and tree forms. We are glad to say that we have now caught up on production so again have a practically complete assortment which we believe is the most diversified now grown in this country.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANIGOZANTHUS viridis, GREEN KANGAROOPAW. A curious herbaceous perennial from Australia. In the better known A. manglesi the scapes are green and flowers red. This is generally similar but the flowers too are green. Pot grown, **\$1.00.**

CALLA pentlandi, GIANT GOLDEN CALLA. One of the most striking things we saw at the 1938 Chelsea flower show was this magnificent yellow Calla. It differs from the better known C. elliottiana in having nearly twice as large flowers which are deeper golden yellow with a violet throat inside the spathe. The leaves are clear grayish green entirely without spots. Although we are supposed to stick to woody plants we couldn't resist it and then found that stock was practically unobtainable but succeeded in ordering 50 for delivery 15 or 18 months later. From these we have now worked up quite a stock as none have been sold but all kept for propagation. This may be available from other sources but we do not remember ever having seen it offered so it may be entirely new in this country.

Large blooming size bulbs **\$5.00** each; 5 for **\$20.00.**

Smaller bulbs from **\$2.00** to **\$4.00** each.

(20% discount for 5 or more).

Just say what you want to pay and we'll send you proper size for that price.

PART II

PRICE LIST OF ITEMS NOT DESCRIBED AND PRICED IN PART I

Hardiness ratings are explained on page 3. Figures in (), for example, (5-44), mean that item is hardy in Zone 5 and most recent description was in G. A. 1944. If dash is followed by 0, it has never been described in G. A.

All prices in this booklet expire June 30th, 1949, and are figured for plants at our nursery, that is, customer pays for transportation in all cases.

If goods have to be shipped, please note that **balled plants** or **large orders** are often too heavy for mail or express and must be sent by freight or truck line. Small lots should go by express and customer can pay transportation charges on arrival of goods. If wanted **by mail** customer will please add to remittance 10 to 15% of amount of order for Pacific Coast, or 25 to 40% for Eastern States; this request does not apply to express shipments.

Packing for shipment may be charged for at cost. We do not care to ship C. O. D. as this involves a lot of bother for us and needless extra expense for buyer.

Please do not ask us to fill an order this season for less than \$5.00 as our set-up is not adapted to do so except at a loss under present conditions.

"Once plants leave the nursery they are beyond our control. Environment, weather and care will determine how they grow. There is absolutely no guarantee expressed or implied that plants will live." However, suitable adjustment will be made whenever we have reason to believe that any loss is due to some fault of ours.

DISCOUNTS FOR QUANTITY. 10 or more plants of one kind and one size 10%; 25 or more plants of one kind and one size 15%. Otherwise all prices are net.

CONIFERS

CHAMAECYPARIS lawsoniana minima, DWARF LAWSON CYPRESS (5-44). Pot grown \$2.50.

lawsoniana minima glauca, BLUE DWARF LAWSON CYPRESS (5-44) Pot grown \$2.50.

lawsoniana stewarti, WINTERGOLD- EN LAWSON CYPRESS (5-34). Pot grown \$1.00.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica compacta, DWARF CRYPTOMERIA (5-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

PINUS patula, JELECOTE PINE (8?-48). Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$7.50. Pot grown \$1.50.

TAXUS baccata aurea, GOLDEN ENGLISH YEW (6-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

baccata repandens aurea, GOLDEN SPREADING ENGLISH YEW (6-42). Pot grown \$1.50.

baccata Silver Green (6-47). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$5.00.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

ABELIA floribunda, MEXICAN ABELIA; RED ABELIA (8-39). Pot grown \$1.00.

hybrida Edward Goucher, (6-46). Balled 3 to 3½ ft. \$6.75; 2½ to 3 ft. \$6.00; 1½ to 2 ft. \$4.00. Pot grown \$1.

ARBUTUS unedo, STRAWBERRY MA- DRONE (7-0). Pot grown \$1.00.

ARDISIA japonica, JAPANESE ARDISIA (5 or 6-47). Pot grown \$1.00.

AUCUBA japonica Gold Dust, (7-36). Pot grown \$1.00.

AZARA integrifolia, GOLDSPIRE AZARA (9-42). Pot grown \$1.50.

BERBERIS corallina compacta, (5-39). Pot grown \$1.25.

gracilis, (5-43). Pot grown \$1.25.

verruculosa, (5-37). Pot grown \$1.00.

CALLISTEMON Brilliant (SPI No. 118764), (9-44). Pot grown \$1.00.

citrinus splendens, (9-48). Pot grown \$1.00.

CAMELLIA Covina (Lady Campbell), (7-46). Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$4.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.75.

Lady Vansittart, (7-44). Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$5.00; 1½ to 2 ft. \$4.50.

Mrs. Chas. Cobb, (7-0). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$10.00.

Pink Madonna, (7-0). Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$7.50.

Red Begonia, (7-0). Balled 3 to 4 ft., \$8.00; 2½ to 3 ft., \$6.75; 2 to 2½ ft., \$6.00.

Sarah Frost (Clarke Red), (7-46). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$6.00; 2 to 2½ ft. \$5.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$5.00.

Scarlet Beauty, (7-0). Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$8.00; 1½ to 2 ft. \$5.50.

CEANOTHUS impressus, SANTABARBARA CEANOTHUS (9-47). Pot grown \$1.

CHOISYA ternata, MEXICAN-ORANGE (6 to 7-0). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$4.00; 1 to 1½ ft. \$3.00. Gallon can \$1.25. Pot grown \$1.00.

CISTUS purpureus, ORCHIDSPOT ROCK-ROSE (6 to 7-44). Pot grown \$1.00.

CITRUS limon meyeri, DWARF CHINESE LEMON (8?-47). Pot grown \$1.25.

Rangpur Lime (9?-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

COLEONEMA pulchrum, PINK BREATH-OF-HEAVEN (9-39). Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.75. Pot grown \$1.00.

CORREA harrisi, RED AUSTRALIAN CORREA (9-44). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$5.50; 2 to 2½ ft. \$5.00. Pot grown \$1.25.

magnifica (C. ferruginea), (8 or 9-46). Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$4.00; 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

pulchella, PINK AUSTRALIAN CORREA (8 or 9-42). Pot grown \$1.00.

speciosa (bicolor). BROADLEAF AUSTRALIAN CORREA (9-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

ventricosa (9-47). Pot grown \$1.25.

CYTISUS kewensis, KEW BROOM (6-41). Pot grown \$1.00.

Lilac Time (6-47). Pot grown \$1.00.

Lady Moore (6-47). Pot grown \$1.00.

Maria Burkwood (6-42). Pot grown \$1.

DAPHNE burkwood (5-48). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$8.00.

dauphini, ROYAL PURPLE DAPHNE (7-43). Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$6.50.

odora alba, WHITE WINTER DAPHNE (7 to 8-0). Balled 15 to 18 in. \$4.50; 12 to 15 in. \$3.50.

odora Bachman, BACHMAN PINK DAPHNE (7 to 8-0). Balled 2 to 2½ ft. \$6.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$5.50; 15 to 18 in. \$4.50; 12 to 15 in. \$3.50.

odora marginata, YELLOWEDGE WINTER DAPHNE (7 to 8-0). Balled 2½ to 3 ft. \$8.00; 2 to 2½ ft. \$6.50; 1½ to 2 ft. \$5.50; 15 to 18 in. \$4.50; 12 to 15 in. \$3.50.

DRIMYS winteri, WINTERSBARK DRIMYS (9-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

ESCALLONIA C. F. Ball (7-46). Pot grown \$1.00.

montevideensis, MONTEVIDEO ESCALONIA (9-47). Pot grown \$1.00.

EUCRYPHIA Mt. Usher (8 to 9-48). Pot grown \$1.25.

nymansensis (8 to 9-48). Pot grown \$1.25.

EURYOPS athanasiae (9-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

FEIJOA sellowiana, FEIJOA (8-46). Pot grown \$1.00.

FRAXINUS udhei, SHAMEL ASH (9-0). Gallon can \$1.50.

FREMONTIA californica (8 or 9-44). Gallon can \$1.50.

GARDENIA Mystery (9-47). Pot grown \$1.50.

GENISTA monosperma, BRIDALVEIL WOADWAXEN (9-39). Pot grown \$1.00.

GREVILLEA sulphurea, YELLOW JUNIPER GREVILLEA (9-45). Pot grown \$1.00.

HYMENANTHERA crassifolia (7-45). Pot grown \$1.25.

ILEX, HOLLY

Uniform price for all types below.
Pot grown \$1.50.

altaclarensis camelliaefolia (7-0).

aquifolium Golden Beauty (5-0).

aquifolium Golden Milkmaid (5-0).

aquifolium Golden Variegated (5-34).

aquifolium Silver Variegated (5-34).

aquifolium Van Tol (5-34).

attenuata (7-0).

corallina femina (7-45).

cornuta (female) (7-45).

cornuta burfordi (7-45).

yunnanensis (7-45).

LEPTOSPERMUM scoparium Double Rose (9½-0). Pot grown \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA delavayi, DELAVAY MAGNOLIA (9½-48). Pot grown \$3.50.

grandiflora, SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA (7-0). Pot grown \$1.00.

MAHONIA bealei (japonica) (5-47). Pot grown \$1.00.

NERIUM cleander, OLEANDER (9-47).

Comm. Barthelemy, Double red. Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75; 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

Double Pink. Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75. Pot grown \$1.25.

Double White. Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

Double Yellow. Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75; 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

Mrs. Roeding. Salmon. Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

Mrs. Swanson, Soft Pink. Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

Prof. Bodkin, Single red. Balled 3 to 4 ft. \$4.50; 2 to 3 ft. \$3.75. Pot grown \$1.25.

Single White. Balled 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

OLEA europea, OLIVE (8 or 9-47). Balled 8 to 10 ft. \$12.50. Pot grown \$1.00.

OLEARIA odorata. Pot grown \$1.25.

OSMANTHUS armatus, CHINESE OSMANTHUS (7-38). Pot grown \$1.25.

aurantiacus, ORANGE OSMANTHUS (9-40). Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$5.00. Pot grown \$1.25.

delavayi, DELAVAY OSMANTHUS (7 or 8-42). Pot grown \$1.25.

fragrans, SWEET OSMANTHUS (9-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

San Jose hybrid (8-48). Pot grown \$1.25.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia, CHRISTMASBERRY; TOYON. (8 or 9-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

arbutifolia chrysocarpa, CATALINA YELLOW CHRISTMASBERRY (9-46). Pot grown \$1.50.

arbutifolia macrocarpa, CATALINA RED CHRISTMASBERRY (9-45). Pot grown \$1.25.

serrulata nova, CHINESE TOYON (7-40). Pot grown \$1.00.

PROSTANTHERA rotundifolia, ROUND-LEAF MINTBUSH (9-42). Pot grown \$1.00.

PUTTERLICKIA pyracantha (9½-47). Pot grown \$1.25.

PYRACANTHA **hyb. Scn Jose** (8-43). Gallon can \$1.50; pot grown \$1.25.

STENOCARPUS cunninghami, CUNNINGHAM FIREWHEELTREE (9½-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

TEMPLETONIA retusa, RED CORALBUSH (9½-37). Pot grown \$1.00.

TIPUANA tipu, TIPUTREE (9½-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

VIBURNUM burkwoodi, BURKWOOD VIBURNUM (5-44). Balled 2 to 3 ft. \$4.50. Pot grown \$1.25.

FLOWERING FRUIT TREES

FLOWERING APRICOTS

Peggy Clarke, double deep rose (6-43). 6 to 7 ft. \$2.25; 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00

Rosemary Clarke, double snow-white. (6-43). 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Beni Hoshi (Pink Star), pink (5-44). 6 to 8 ft. \$5.00; 5 to 6 ft. \$3.75; 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00.

FLOWERING PEACHES

B 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00

C 4 to 5 ft. 1.50

D 3 to 4 ft. 1.25

E 2 to 3 ft. 1.00

Letters after varieties show sizes available.

Aurora, soft flesh pink. (4-42). CD

Edward H. Rust, white. (4-0). D

Helen Borchers, large pink. (4-43). CDE (25c per plant additional).

Iceberg, white. (4-42). D

Pep. Stick, white with red stripes, pink with red stripes, and some solid red flowers. (4-42). D

pollardi, single pink. (4-0). BCD

San Jose Pink, early pink. CD

FLOWERING PLUMS

A 6 to 7 ft. \$2.25

B 5 to 6 ft. 2.00

C 4 to 5 ft. 1.50

D 3 to 4 ft. 1.25

Letters after varieties show sizes available.

blirieana, double pink, purple leaves (5-42). D

Hollywood, single white, purple leaves. (5-40). ABC

Thundercloud, single white, purple leaves. (4-42). D

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER dasycarpum, SILVER MAPLE (3-0). 6 to 8 ft. \$2.75; 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00; 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50.

platanoides schwedleri, SCHWEDLER PURPLE MAPLE (3-46). 6 to 8 ft. \$3.75; 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50.

AESCRULUS carnea brioti, RUBY HORSE-CHESTNUT (3-46). 5 to 6 ft. \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft. \$7.50.

BETULA alba fastigiata, PYRAMIDAL WHITE BIRCH (2-43). 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.50.

alba-Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (2-41). 3 to 4 ft. \$1.50.

CERCIDIOPHYLLUM japonicum, KADSURA TREE (4-0). Gallon can \$1.80.

FRAXINUS velutina glabra MODESTO ASH (7-46). 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00.

LABURNUM adami, ADAM LABURNUM (5-43). 8 to 10 ft. \$4.50.

PLATANUS orientalis, ORIENTAL PLANE; EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (5-0). 6 to 8 ft. \$3.00; 5 to 6 ft. \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00.

ROBINIA *hyb. Monument Locust* (5-45). 8 to 10 ft. \$4.00; 6 to 8 ft. \$3.50; 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00.

pseudacacia decaisneana, PINK LOCUST (3-45). 8 to 10 ft. \$4.00; 6 to 8 ft. \$3.50.

FLOWERING QUINCES

General List

B 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00
C 2 to 3 ft. 2.50
D 1½ to 2 ft. 2.00

Blood Red (rubra grandiflora) (4-44). CD

California, light rose (6-0). CD

Candida, white. (4-44). B

Coral Sea, coral. (4-44). B

Early Appleblossom, appleblossom pink (4-44). B

Fire, deep rose-red. (6-44). C

Flamingo, brilliant red. (6-44). B

Juliet, coral pink. (4-44). BC

Pink Beauty, rose pink. (6-46). B

Rosemary, deep rose. (6-44). B

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

CERCIS occidentalis, CALIFORNIA RED-BUD (7-0). Gallon can \$1.25.

FRANKLINIA alatamaha, FRANKLINIA (5-47). Pot grown, light \$1.25.

PARROTIA persica, PERSIAN PARROTIA (5-41). Pot grown \$1.50.

PHILADELPHUS, MOCKORANGE

B 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50.
C 2 to 3 ft. 1.50.
D 1½ to 2 ft. 1.25.
E 1 to 1½ ft. 1.00.

Letters after varieties show sizes available.

Belle Etoile, white, purple blotch, fragrant (5-47). BD

burkwoodi, large milky-white, fragrant. (5-47). DE

coronarius, white, fragrant. (4-0). C

Coupe d'Argent, large pure white, fragrant. (5-47). DE

Favorite, pure white, large. (5-47). DE

Innocence, snow white, large. (5-47). CDE

purpureo-maculatus, white with purple center; fragrant. (7-0). D

Virginal, double white. (5-47). CE

PUNICA, POMEGRANATE

granatum Double Orange (7-46). 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.75.

granatum Double Scarlet (7-46). 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00; 2 to 3 ft. \$1.75.

granatum nana, DWARF POMEGRANATE (7-46). 2½ to 3 ft. \$1.85.

VIBURNUM carlesi, KOREANSPICE VIBURNUM (4-45). Pot grown \$1.50.

dasyanthum (6-47). Pot grown \$1.25.

dilatatum, LINDEN VIBURNUM (5-43). Pot grown \$1.25.

erubescens (5-43). Pot grown \$1.25.

fragrans, FRAGRANT VIBURNUM (5-48). Pot grown \$1.50.

fragrans nanum (5-48). Pot grown \$1.60.

grandiflorum (7-47). Pot grown \$1.50.

juddi, JUDD VIBURNUM (5-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

setigerum, TEA VIBURNUM (5-44). Pot grown \$1.50.

tomentosum plicatum grandiflorum (4-0). Pot grown \$1.50.

WEIGELA *Eva Rathke* (5-0). 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00.

Girondin (5-0). 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50.

Ideal (5-39). 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50.

Newport Red (5-0). 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.25.

Springtime (5-44). 1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00. 1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50.

CLIMBERS

LARDIZABALA *biternata* (9-0). Pot grown \$1.25.

LONICERA *tellmanniana*, TELLMANN HONEYSUCKLE (5-42). Pot grown \$1.00.

PILEOSTEGIA *viburnoides* (7-46). Pot grown \$1.00.

WISTERIA Climbing form, grafted.

3 year \$3.00.

2 year 2.00.

floribunda varieties (4).

sinensis varieties (5).

venusta varieties (5).

Most kinds were described in GA 43.

floribunda, light purple

floribunda alba, white

floribunda carnea, flesh pink

floribunda Geisha, blue

floribunda Issai, blue purple

floribunda longissima, light purple

floribunda longissima alba, white

floribunda rosea, pink

floribunda Royal Purple, violet purple

floribunda violacea plena, double violet

sinensis, blue

sinensis alba, white

venusta alba, white

venusta violacea, lavender purple

WISTERIA Tree form

S	Specimens	\$15.00
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X	Extra heavy	12.50
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H	Heavy	10.00
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A	Regular No. 1	7.50
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Letters after varieties show sizes available

floribunda Issai SA

floribunda longissima A

floribunda longissima alba SXHA

floribunda rosea XHA

floribunda violacea plena XHA

sinensis A

venusta violacea HA

OUR ANNUAL

LILAC SHOW



will be held as usual at the nursery in April, including at least one Sunday. Notice of dates will be sent by postcard to all on our mailing list within about 100 miles from San Jose. Upon request we will send card to any address. Many other uncommon, beautiful items will also be on display.